

products and the wheat, pinto beans and vegetables, enough food was made available to sustain the nutritive needs of eight adults.

KEY WORDS: Goat, soybeans, wheat, self-sustenance.

## 229 PRODUCTION OF NON-DESCRIPT (SRD) TYPE GOATS IN CEARA STATE BRAZIL

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The production of five goat flocks in five municipalities (Taua, Independencia, Caninde, Granja and Sobral) of Ceara State, was recorded during three years (10/15/81 - 10/14/84). The non-descript type of goats were maintained under traditional management system, improved with mineral supplementation and systematic internal parasite control. Data show 84.5% overall fertility with a range of 80.2 - 90.5% between flocks. From 1712 kids born, 50.8 and 49.2% were male and females; 68.5 and 31.5% ( $P < 0.050$ ) were born during dry and wet seasons; 71.0 and 29.0% ( $P < 0.05$ ) were single and multiple births, respectively and the overall prolificacy was 1.29. The mean interval between parturitions was  $298 \pm 78.4$  days. The overall mean live body weight of does at kidding was 29.1 kg; 27.1 and 31.2 kg ( $P < 0.05$ ) for single and multiple kiddings; 29.4 and 28.8 kg ( $P > 0.05$ ) for does kidding during dry (June - December) and wet (January - May) seasons, respectively. The overall birth weight of kids was 2.5 kg; 2.6 and 2.4 kg ( $P < 0.05$ ) for single and multiple born kids; 2.5 and 2.5 kg ( $P > 0.05$ ) for kids born during dry and wet season and 2.6 and 2.4 kg for male and female kids, respectively. The overall mortality was 12.8% and 21.6% for kids from birth to one year of age.

KEY WORDS: Goats, SRD, reproduction, production, tropics.

## 230 FACTORS EFFECTING SURVIVAL UP TO 180 DAYS OF AGE IN SIROHI AND BEETAL x SIROHI KIDS

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The survivability of 705 kids (408 Sirohi and 297 Beetal x Sirohi) was studied from birth to 180 days, divided into intervals viz 0-15 days, 16-30 days, 31-60 days, 61-90 days and 91-180 days. The percent survival ranged from  $94.6 \pm 1.7$  to  $99.9 \pm 2.1$  in the two genetic groups and in the different age ranges. The differences in survival between the two genetic